## KOSSUTH NO GO AT THE SOUTH HIS SPEECH IN NEW ORLEANS.

## The Attack on Mr. Clay Renewed. Opinions of the New Orleans Press. &c. &c. &c.

The speech of Kossuth to the people of New Orleans, on the 31st ult., is as follows. It was delivered during a rain storm :-

Gentlemen: —Having the henor to be the guest of the Crescent City, I feel reminded of the circumstance that with that people which bears the crescent upon its banners, the word hespitality is equivalent to protection against mischief and injustice. There to receive a guest is so much as to pledge word and deed to protect that guest, who, by crossing the threshold of his guest, becomes sacred to him. I hope, gentlemen, that the citizens of the Crescent City will not refuse to grant the same protection against injustice to a man who slid not introduction. City will not refuse to grant the same protection against injustice to a man who did not intrude him-self upon your hospitality, but became your guest because you have been pleased to invite him to be-

come your guest. Upon this ground, I claim here, in the face of high

Heaven, your protection, not against private misfortune—that I can bear—but against public injustice I have to complain of.

Though I am in my conscience convinced that the views and principles I stocate are not only well founded and true, and if sanctioned by the people of the United States, would be highly beneficial to my own beloved nation, to all oppressed nations in Europe, and in general to the cause of national free-dom, independence, and republican self government, but though I am also in my conscience convinced that the acknowledgment of my principles is advantageous and necessary to the most vital interests of the United States themselves, and especially to the Southern States—whereas, the republishing of the Southern States—whereas, the republishing of vantageous and necessary to the most vital interests of the United States themselves, and especially to the Southern States—whereas, the repudiation of my principles, I am convinced, will and must bring home to the United States manifold dangers, complications, political as well as commercial, may, even war—still I do not complain of seeing my views opposed—that is a necessary consequence of the nature and of the fragilities of man. There was yet never a truth which would not have been opposed. The divine dectrines of our Saviour were opposed, and himself crucified for preaching them; and I am sorry to say it, to-day, again if he would come to the world, he would be crucified again.

I therefore do not complain for sharing for my doctrines and for my own self the common doom of all humanity. Let me be opposed—let my opponents attack my logic—let them upset my arguments if they can—let them calumniate my character—relying upon truth and the impartial judgment of history, I will stand the blow. Nay, if the canse which I plead be not just, may it perish, and I together with it. I would rather this hand of mine were withering, and my tongue dying out, than to defend an unjust cause.

No, it is not croposition that I claim your protec-

mg, and my tongue dying out, than to detend an unjust cause.

No, it is not opposition that I claim your protection against, but the foul play of gross unisrepresentation of my principles, and falsification of facts, by which my cuemics continue to mislead public spinion, and to divert the generous instinct of the people—which, if not misled by falsification of facts, could not but support my course, because that great, noble, and uncorrupted heart which is throbbing in the people's breast, never fails to be with the right.

right.
I believe, gentlemen, that it is contrary to the re-I believe, gentlemen, that it is contrary to the respect due to the sovereign people of this country to mislead its judgment and its affections by submitting to it facts in a false light. That is no fair play, gentlemen. That is not only an unmerited injury to me, but a disregard of almost an offence to yourself. Falschood is an habitual vice of despotism. Let kings, and emperors, and cares like to employ it; but republicans, to whatever party they belong, should feel too proud, out of party considerations, of resorting to the low means of falsifying facts.

It is against such a stratagem of my enemies

fying facts.

It is against such a stratagem of my enemies that I protest before God and the people publicly here; and being your invited guest—having crossed, upon your invitation, the threshold of your hospitality—I claim the protection of your coagonial

generosity.

Gentlemen-There is nothing nobler in the char Gentlemen—There is nothing nobler in the char-neter of a free people than the susceptibility about the henor of its distinguished citizens who have well merited of their fatherland. Wee to the people which does not honor its great men; wee to the people which does not feel an offence given to its great men, as if it had been offended itself. The honor of good and great citizens is no party ques-tion—it is and should be always considered as a

sion—it is and should be always considered as a common national property. A people which would not consider it thus, would never honor great men, because it would not deserve to have them.

It was this truly republican sentiment, upon which some enemies of mine played a disgraceful trick, with the design of preventing a warm, cordial welcome to the peor exile, whom you ought, if your congenial sympathy for the noble cause of his country, invited to enjoy the public honors of your city's besolitality.

be spitality.

Give me the privilege to close that matter before the great tribunal which I have the honor to address. I claim that privilege, because I am wronged.

When in Washington city, I had the honor to see Mr. Henry Clay. The distinguished gentleman, I understand, holds a high place in the affections and

the regards of this community, and nobody on earth ore heartily join in these, your sentiments than myself. I fear nobody but the Almighty Go—therefore, this tongue of mine will never be su lied by flattering a mortal man. It is therefore no with the purpose to gain your or his favor, but because it is time, that I say that I spoke with full heart in your affections and your regards for Henry Clay—God preserve his life—we have met. The memory of our meeting remains deeply engraved on It was a melancholy one,

my mind. It was a melancholy one, on account of the condition of his bankh. When short in denor the condition of his bankh. When short in denor he, standing erect, with the youthful energy of his mind, neither broken by sickness nor the burden of age, laid his hands upon my head and gare me the blessing (as he said with a melancholy)—the blessings of a kingdom—for myself and for my bleeding fatherland, and we parted both with affection, I trust—and I hope besides, with deep respect. In the course of our interesting interview, he entered with wonted energy upon politics, and advanced some views with which I do not agree; but so great and sincere is the respect I bear to him, that I would not for the world have spoken a single word capable to cause him the least excitement, which might have added some injury to his condition of health. I did not, therefore, answer him; the more because I considered our interview to be a private one—as it was, indeed. I believe every one having a claim to the character of a gentleman, would have acted on that occasson just as I did.

But somebody of those few present on that occasion (I, indeed, don't know who, but certainly not Mr. Clay—of this I am sure), considered matters not with the same delicacy I have done, and made a public report in some newspapers about our private interview: and therefore I stood before the public of this great republic in the light as if I were not able to answer a view opposed to me, and had avowed silent acquiescence to plead a bad course.

able to answer a view opposed to me, and had avowed silent acquiescence to plead a bad course. Now, gentlemen, the course which I plead is not avowed shent acquirescence to plead a bind course.

Now, gentlemen, the course which I plead is not
my private course. It is the course of my brave unhappy country, and of the many millions of oppressed natives besides; nay, of all the nations, comprised
within the boundaries of Christian civilization, and
therefore of your great republic also. To be an advocate of such a great and sacred cause, is a position
connected with the high and sacred duty not to
abandon it so long as we are convinced of its righteousness, justice and truth. Mr. Clay himself is
too distinguished, too just a man to claim the privilege of infallibility—a quality reserved to the Almighty himself, and not given to any mortal man
on earth. He has in his brilliant career often met
men with opinions different from his own, but he
would not be so great as he is had he felt offended
at it. Nay, I remember when America lost one of
its great statemen—very often opposed to the views
of Mr. Clay—it was he—Mr. Clay himself—who paid
the noblest tribute to the character and patriotism
of his deceased opponent. Thus, I saw myself
obliged in henor, duty and conscience, to answer the noblest tribute to the character and patriotism of his deceased opponent. Thus, I saw myself obliged in honor, duty and conscience, to answer publicly, with some modest, respectful remarks, that which was publicly opposed to, and if passed silently could harm my great and sacred cause. I did so in Louisville, Kentucky. I am sure every man would have done the same; nay, would have done it with far more skill; but so much, I dare say, nobody could have done with more delicacy, more loyalty, and with more respond researd.

and with more personal regard.

Allow me to quote from word to word, what I have Allow me to quote from word to word, what said on that topic in my speech at Lonisville " It is here I take the opportunity briefly to refer

"It is here I take the opportunity briefly to refer to an assertion of an American statesman, who holds a high place in your affections and in my respect He advanced the theory that should you now take the course which I lumbly claimed, the despots of Europe would be proveked by your example to inter-fere with your institutions, and turn upon you in the hour of your weakness and exhaustion, because you have set an example or, interference have set an example of interference.

"I am, indeed, at a loss to understand that. Is it interference I claim? No, precisely the contrary, if you now declare 'that your very existence being founded on that principle of the eternal laws of nature's God—that every nation has the independent right to regulate its own domestic concerns, to fix its institutions and its government—you cannot contemplate with indifference, that the absolutistical powers form a league of mutual support against this principle of mankind's common law—you, therefore principle of mankind's common law-you, therefor protest against the violation of this principle of foreign interference. I indeed cannot understand by what logic such a protest could be taken up by the despottle powers as a protext for interference in your demostic concerns. My logic is entirely different it runs thus: If your country remains an indifferent

spectator of the violation of the laws of nations by loreign interference, then it has established a precedent—it has consented that the principle of interference become interpolated into the book of international law; and you will see the time when the league of despote commanding the whole force of oppressed Europe will remind you thus:—

"Russia has interfered in Hungary, because it considered the example set up by Hungary dangerous to Russia. America has silently recognized the right of that interference. France has interfered in Rome, because the example of the Roman democracy was dangerous to Rome. America has silently agreed. The absolutistical governments, in protection of their divine right, have leagued in a saint alliance with the openly avowed purpose to aid one alliance with the openly avowed purpose to aid one another by mutual interference against the spirit of revolution and the anarchy of republicanism. America has not protested against it, therefore, the principle of the principl

rica has not protested against it; therefore, the principle of foreign interference against every dangerous example, has, by common consent of every power on earth—contradicted by none, not even by America—become an established international law."

And reminding you thus, they will speak to you in the very words of that distinguished statesman to whem I respectfully allude.

"You have quit your ground upon which your national existence is founded. You have consented to the alteration of the laws of nations—the existence of your republic is dangerous to us; we, therefore, believing that your anarchical (that is, republican) doctrines are destructive of, and that monarchical principles are essential to the peace and security and happiness of our subjects, will obliterate the bed which has nourished such noxious weeds; we will crush you down as the propagandists of the doctrines too destructive to the peace and good order of the world."

I have quoted the very words, very unexpectedly

world."

I have quoted the very words, very unexpectedly given over to publicity from a private interview, which I, out of respect and personal affection, did not answer then precisely because I took the interview for a private one. Even now, I refrain from entering into further discussion, out of the same considerations of respect: though I am provoked by this unlooked for publicity, and will say nothing more. But after having quoted the very words, I I ave to the public epinion to judge if that authority of just words is against or for a national protest against the principle of foreign interference.

Let once the principle became established with your silent consent, and you will soon see it brought home to you; and brought home in a moment of domestic discord, which Russian secret diplomacy and Russian gold will skilfully mix. You can be sure of it; and this mighty Union will be shaken by that very principle of foreign interference which you can the terry principle of foreign interference which you can the despots of the earth.

These are the only words which I spoke, and I trust every just man must take them to be spoken with that consideration and with that high respect which none of his warmest admirers can entertain in a higher degree for that distinguished statexman. Even the remark of the unlooked for publicity, though being a simple fact, were in no case indelicate, is not applied to that distinguished statexman. Even the remark of the unlooked for publicity, though being a simple fact, were in no case indelicate, is not applied to that distinguished statexman. Even the remark of the unlooked for publicity, though being a simple fact, were in no case indelicate, is not applied to that distinguished statexman. Fiven the remark of the unlooked for public opinion for his foul misrepresentations, writes to New Orleans by telegraph, that I "insulted" Mr. Clay, and charged him with "a breach of confidence and a want of gentlemanly courtery."

And up is taken the foul misrepresentation in certain papers, an

And up is taken the foul misrepresentation in certain papers, and on went motions and resolutions and every possible spring put into activity, to excite a hostile feeling against the poor persecuted exile, whom your citizens kindly invited to become your guest, and who upon this invitation, come down nore than six hundred miles, not without considerable expense and loss of precious time, to acknowledge the honor which you bestowed upon him by inviting him to be your city's guest.

Well, gentlemen, if those who did not hesitate upon the trick of a telegraphic despatch to charge me with having committed a dislegal act, if they had published my Louisville speech, or at least the concerning part of it—if those inhospitable resolutions had been connected with a quotation of my words, I would not complain. I would say:—'Well,

concerning part of it—if these inhospitable resolu-tions had been connected with a quotation of su-words, I would not complain. I would say:—"Well, the fact is stated, the matter is reported to the people—the people is just—I rely upon its verdiet with confidence and humility."

But no, that was not done; my speech I made at Louisville on the 6th of March—to-day is the 30th, and yet those who have so disloyally charged, nay, insulted an unfortunate exile, have never given any notice of the real fact; they relied upon the circum-

notice of the real fact; they relied upon the circum-stance that their readers would not read the papers belonging to an opposite party—where impartial justice was done to me; no, they misused the confi-dence of their political friends; they left them under the impression of their false report, and did not tell the truth, because truth would have done me some event.

It is this against which I have to complain, and appeal to the justice of your sentiments. But no, I do not complain. I have too high an opinion of the difference of New Orleans to believe that it is I who will have to suffer from this foul play—and if so, well; let them rejoice in their triumph. I would nother be driven away with shame from your city

I have one thing more to complain of. Let me tell you, gentlemen, that when I was about to leave England for the United States, some gentlemen prognosticated to me that I would be opposed by the Southern States. My answer was—No, that is impossible. The Southern States are very warmly attached to the principle of their State sights. is impossible. The Southern States are very warmly attached to the principle of their State rights; to the principle that every nation has the right to regulate its own institutions and to dispose of its own domestic concerns. It is this principle which I plead, and plead not only for my country, but plead it as a common law of all nations; because that principle is in jeopardy, the absolutistical powers of Europe having made a powerful alliance, with the openly avowed purpose to crush that principle of State rights everywhere, and to establish by force and violence, in its stead, that arbitrary principle.

eign power has the right to interfere against the State rights of whatever people.

It is this principle of interference against which I plead, and which I will combat all my life. I stand upon the very ground which is the pre-eminent platform of the Southern States. If I lose my course I shall have lost their course. It is, therefore, as I said in England already—"No, the Southern States cannot oppose my principles; their own interest is connected with them. The Eastern and Northern States may support me, but the Southern States must support me, if they are not willing to abandon the ground upon which they stand."

And yet, "curious," though I have warm political friends, in the South, still it is indeed true, I meet also more opposition in the South than I have met in other parts of the United States. How is this to be explained? I will tell you, gentlemen, with your kind permission, and here is my second complaint:—

with your kind permission, and here is my second complaint:—
My enemies, unable to upset my arguments, resort again to falsification of facts and misrepresentation of principles. They represent me to you as a man advocating just that principle to which I am mortally opposed. They charge me with being an intervention man, while I am soul and body for the principle of non-intervention. And besides some material aid, I require but the principle of non-intervention secured, very soon to see my down-trodden country independent and free—because we do not ask others to fight our battles—we will fight them by our own hands, and all that we desire is not to have any interference, but "fair play."

It is therefore I raise my voice out of the bosom It is therefore I raise my voice out of the bosom of my nation's distress, and Europe's oppressed nations join in my voice, exclaiming—" Is there no power on earth willing to maintain the laws of nations, when all the despots of Europe unite to violate them?" And I say to the great republic of the United States, and I say it particularly to the Southern States, "Maintain the principle of State rights and self-government—else, if that principle is crushed everywhere, the danger of centralization and of foreign interference will come home to yourself." And yet all my exhausting endeavors of nearly four months—more than four hundred speeches reported by hundreds of newspapers, in more than a hundred thousand copies—resolutions passed by nearly a thousand public meetings, and passed by nearly a thousand coless—resolutions passed by nearly a thousand public meetings, and by several State Legislatures, and the debates of the United States Senate—all this together could not secure me from being charged with loving what I hate, advocating what I oppose, and with claiming that very thing which made myself a lorneless exile—my country a valley of desolation borneless exile—my country a valley of desolation and nameless woes—in a word, charging me with wishing that which is the only impediment to the restoration of my native land to life, independence,

reedom, and prosperity.

It is sorrowful, very sorrowful, indeed!

But again, my enemics advise you not to support

be. Why? Ferhals because I am wrong. Oh, But again, my enemies advise you not to support me. Why! Ferhaps because I am wrong. Oh, no; but because some abolitionists support my cause. Well, what have I to do with abolitionism or anti-abolitionism? Nothing in the world. That is not my matter; I am no citizen of the United States: I have neither the will nor the right to interfere with your domestis concerns; I claim for my nation the right to regulate its own institutions; I, therefore, must respect, and indeed I do respect, the same right in others. Now, is that principle right or wrong! I sit your principle, or is it not? If it be yours, and if it be right, how could you abandon it only because it is supported by those to whom you are in some interior questions opposed! Can there be no common ground to such as are in some respects opposed to each other?

Is not every man in the United States a republican, to whatever party he may belong! See we not

Is not every man in the United States a republi-can, to whatever party he may belong! See we not often Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, voting with Mr. Seward, of New York, as, the last week, for in-stance, on the land grant question! If the Gover-nor of Russia should interfere with your republican institutions, (as he cure he will if Europe be ence

crushed); if the despotie power would try to cetablish a monarchy in Mexico (as surely they will try even nearer than in Mexico), will you not oppose them, only because also the abolitionists will oppose them? Will you not support republicanism only because the abolitionists also are republicans? Oh, my God! avert the doom from humanity that even free nations may, the only truly free nations on earth, commit national suicide out of blind party spirit.

And again, I am of opinion, that if you maintain now the principle of non-interference and a national protest against the principle of interference, and your protest will be disregarded, then you will be entangled in difficulties and even in war.

But, no; quite on the contrary, your protest will not entangle you in any difficulties—involve you in no war—but if you do not protest, then you will be certainly led in difficulties and have a war.

A protest maintaining the great principle that every nation has a right to regulate its own institutions, and choose its own form of government, and that no foreign power can dare to interfere with this right. Such a protest obliges you to do nothing, but leaves you free to do all, or so much as you deem convenient to do. It points out only a direction to your foreign policy, but does not impose how far you should go in that policy—and you have a thousand wars to add a practical weight to your protest without resorting to war—so, for instance, you can recognise every government de facto, established by a declaration of independence, which towards Hungary you neglected to do, and thus contributed much to our downfall. You may, by such a recognition, empower the free governments of nations asserting their independence to carry on a lawful commerce with our downfall. You may, by such a recognition, empower the free governments of nations asserting their independence to carry on a lawful commerce with you, and even to issue for enterprising men letters of marque—you may establish the principle of true neutrality, which (mark well, gentlemen,) now you have not. The Czar of Russia, the unlawful Emperor of Austria—the usurper of France—every despot in a word—has the right to arm her vessels—to enlist volunteers, to propose armed expeditions against their own people, but the unfortunate Polish nation—the outraged French nation, you do not permit to do the same. If I would get out an armed expedition only out of my own fellow exiles, you would send me to prison for ten years. Is that neutrality? No; it is a submission to the despots—it is a charter granted to them against republican aspirations of down trodden millions; it is almost an alliance with kings against nations. Once you were neutral with kings against nations. Once you were neutral

at the time of war between Spain and its former
colonies.

You opened your ports to both parties-offered Tou opened your ports to ooth parties—offered your commerce to both parties—that was neutrality; but now you are not neutral. Then, again, you can add weight to your national protest, by declaring that you desire your commerce with foreign nations to be protected, whether they be in a state of revolution or not—thus you empower your citizens to follow their natural inclination to join nations struggling for retablicant institutions which they are follow their natural inclination to join nations struggling for republican institutions, which they are now forbidden to do. You see, therefore, gentlemen, that you have several means to add a practical weight to your national interest, and to insure the success of the approaching European revolution, which the either creating that revolution, which you can by no interference prevent, or without entangling yourself in any difficulties—least of all, in a war. Yeu will neither prevent war on your own part—and will contribute to the speedy revolution of the European struggle, and to the speedy establishment of a lasting peace, connected with a free commercial intercourse, so necessary to your prosperity.

On the contrary, if you do not protest now for the maintenance of the principle of State rights against interference, then only two cases are past till either we will succeed in our European struggle, though you have forsaken us, or we will succeed in be a supplementation.

cumb.

If the European nations succeed, then they must It the European nations succeed, then they must remember if that, in the struggle for your independence, you have received such an aid from Europe—without which you scarcely could have succeeded to establish then your independence—still you have abandoned Europe in that hour of its struggle for those principles upon which your own future rests—they will remember that you have not even thrust the weight of a protest into the scale where the laws of nations were weighed, and Europe will isolate itself from you in the days of its happiness, because you have isolated yourself from Europe in the days of its adversities. Whereas, on the contrary, if we, in our struggle, succumb, by want of your operative sympathy, then you will not only become entangled in difficulties, but by no means will be able to avert a war.

The despots victorious over Europe will be forced by the instincts of self-preservation, to check your powerful developement because you would become dangerous to them—first, they will exclude your commerce from Europe; they must do it because you are republican principles; secondly, because you are republican principles; secondly, because you are the most dangerous competitors of flussia in commercial goods in the European markets—whereas Europe free offers an immense product to your commerce. Hungary, comparatively small Hungary alone, a market of \$13,000,000 to your cotton, were you now sell not for a single piastre.

Hangary alone, a market of \$13,000,000 to your cotton, were you now sell not for a single plastre.

Victorious despotition excludes you from the European markets, and only think, for a single year, your commerce stopped, what an incalculable mischief to your country—brought home to every family, to every shop, every bank. Then you will not see omnipotent despotism establishing a monarchy in your neighborhood—in Mexico and in Central and Southern America—out of Cuba made a battery against the mouth of the Misssissippi—out of the Sandwich Islands made a barrier against you commerce with Asia, and you will see your internal dissensions fostered by foreign intrigues—your demestic tranquillity troubled by foreign corruption, and then checked—your prosperity distressed in your commerce—surrounded by monarchies—weakened by party dissensions—you will see foreign interference stepping in with the declaration that you have silently consented to the principle of interference; your example is dangerous to monarchies—they therefore interference against your dangerous have sitently consented to the principle of interfer-ence; your example is dangerous to monarchies— they, therefore, interfere against your dangerous example. It is thus you will have war, and a terri-ble war, because you have to fight single-handed and alone against a whole world united against by all overwhelming despotism.

Is it possible that the United States: is it possible

of State rights and of self-government, should re-

itical parties exist.

The democratic party in general pronounced in favor of my principles, long before my coming to the

As to the whig party of Louisians, it a few days As to the wing party of Leuisians, it a few days ago pronounced in favor of Mr. Fillimore as a candidate for the next Presidency—therefore, for the principles of his excellency, President Fillimore. Now, what are these principles? Mr. Fillimore has declared them in his late message to Congress,

saying .The United States are forbidden to remain indifferent

"The United States are forbidden to remain indifferent whenever the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to repress the spirit of freedom to any country."

The principles of Mr. Fillmore, besides, are declared by managing the department of foreign policy through Mr. Webster, who wrote the immortal letter to Mr. Hulsemann, who pronounced so high-minded noble principles, an the occasion of the Congressional banquet I was honored with, and on the last meeting of the Historical Society in New York.

Now, that being the condition of both great political parties in New Orleans, it would be strange, indeed, to see New Orleans, the first city, refusing to support my cause, either politically, or at least by private material aid, given from your wealth, as an alms to the cause of national independence, freedom, and the maintenance of that principle of State rights, the fate of which is to be decided on our next battle-field.

That national aid, at least, would not entangle

That national aid, at least, would not entangle That national aid, at least, would not entangle you in war, I believe.

Gentlemen, we stand on Lafayette square. What memory connected with the name! In leaving this place please to remember that name, and look back to history, and I am sure you will not forsake the poor exile whom you have honored by an invitation to your heart and home, but who, in thanking you heartily, begs to say:—

Nothing for me, gentlemen; but give, O give your sympathy to the cause I plead.

Opinions of the New Orleans Press.

Opinions of the New Orleans Press, [From the New Orleans Picayune, April 1.]

With all the advantages of a double explanation, we masteonfess that we are not yet able to appreciate the justice of the complaint that there was any want of delicacy, or any impropriety at all, in making public the impressive language in which Mr. Clay expressed his sentiments, on that single occasion, on subjects which M. Kossuth has had a hundred opportunities to discuss before the public, and has improved them with consummate address. It is not surprising, indeed, that the weight of Mr. Clay's great name and influence, his long experience in public affairs, and his unquestioned love of liberty and republicanism, thrown into the scale adverse to the hopes of M. Kossuth should have discouraged if not disconcerted him, and hence the abrupt expression of that feeling when the details of the interview were published. But of any intentional indignity to Mr. Clay, M. Kossuth was utterly unconscious; and the scusibility which he evinces at the imputation, and the pains which he takes to remove it, show an honorable susceptibility which conciliates good will, even though it should be thought to be over excited in supposing the misstatement to be part of a system of detraction. The manner in which Kossuth has been generally treated by the Southern press forbids the supposition that any such system would be countenanced. They have preserved a marked distinction between Kossuth, the exile and patriot, and the public questions which he discusses. No men, anywhere, have paid more exile and patriot, and the public questions which he discusses. No men, anywhere, have paid more free tributes to the personal qualities of the Hunga-

rian chief than these who are inflexibly oppose the policy to which he is urgently inviting

the policy to which he is urgently inviting this country.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, April 1.]

M. Kossuth commences his address with characteristic coldness. He assumes that injustice has been done him, that he has been persecuted, and that the positions he enforces would, if carried out, be alike beneficial and advantageous to his own country and to the United States. Without disparagement to him, we may be permitted to say that he has iterated and reiterated this statement so often, that he begins to have confidence in its applicability and truth himself. But he forgets, when he indulges in such fanciful declamation, that he is addressing a reading and intelligent community—men who are generally well versed in foreign and domestic affairs—who think for themselves, act for themselves, and are, many of them, as capable of nity—men who are generally well versed in foreign and domestic affairs—who think for themselves, act for themselves, and are, many of them, as capable of judging and appreciating the rule of causes and effects, as any men in any, or from any, country. This grand mistake he committed at the outset of his career, when he presumed to advise the American people to abandon the policy of Washington and substitute his own therefor; and although experience has since caused him to materially change his tone in that particular regard, still it appears impossible for him to continually bear in mind that he is appealing to men of intelligence, and to bring forth argument and proof in support of his propositions, instead of eloquent, yet sophistical declamation. He generally compliments his hearers by pleasing allusions to their understanding and patriotism, and then immediately afterwards insults the one by assuming ground and calling upon them to advocate it, in relation to European affairs, which their information tells them is unfounded and untenable, and calls in question the other, by asking them to support doctrines utterly at war with those held by every leading statesman of the land, from the immortal Father of his Country down to the illustrious Clay.

In relation to the interview with Mr. Clay, in Washington, he is equally unfortunate, when he

In relation to the interview with Mr. Clay, in Washington, he is equally unfortunate, when he says:—
But semebody of these few present on that occason. (I indeed don't knew who, but certainly not Mr. Clay—of this I am sure.) considered matters not with the same delicacy I have done, and made a public report in seme new papers about our private interview; and therefore it stood before the public of this great republic in the light as if I were not able to answer a view opposed to me, and had avowed silent sequitoscence to plead a bad cause.

As M. Kossuth's memory is so treacherous that he cannot recollect the names of the insignificant persons present on that interesting occasion, we will just give them for his especial benefit:—One Lewis Cass introduced him to Mr. Clay; one Senator Jones, (do our Tennessee friends know anything about such an individual?) one Mr. Ewing, of Kentucky, and one Mr. Fendall, of the District of Columbia, together with Mr. Clay and M. Kossuth, comprised the whole of the congregation. The report of the interview was drawn up by the Hon. Presley Ewing, (than whom a more high-minded, honorable, or sensitively "delicate" gentleman, in all matters of personal ctiquette, does not exist.) with the advice and consent of the other distinguished visiters, Mr. Clay approving the correctness of the abstract of his own remarks, as written down by Mr. E. This is specifically stated in the prefatory observations which accompanied the official account of the interview, as it appeared in the National Intelligencer. In relation to the concluding sentence of the paragraph above quoted, we have nothing to say, further than that zoological history furnishes abundant instances where jackals have snarled, fearfully and apprehensively, acound the dying lion, before the breath had left the body of the once proud monarch of the forest, desirous to gorge their rayenous appetitus, yet dreading the last spring of their kingly superior.

His ideas in regard to "State rights," as such rights are understood in the S

It is true that the Southern people are warm advocates of the doctrine of State rights, as they understand it, which applies solely to the rights guarantied them under the general organic laws of their country. The State rights doctrine of Kossuth is as different from theirs as light is from darkness—as the wild fary of a tornado is from a gentle zephyr—as the raging of the elements is from a smiling caim. They say to their Northern brethren, interfere now with our local affairs, let us manage our domestic matters our own way, touch not our institution of slavery, we have no desire to meddle with your private concerns, and we are not going to submit to rate concerns, and we are not going to submit to any efficious interference on your part. Let us alone in the enjoyment of our constitutional and inalien-able rights. This comprises the whole State rights doctrine, as understood in the Southern country.

The difference between the position of Kossuth, taken evening before last, on the question of "non-interference, and a national protest against the principle of interference," and his views as expressprinciple of interference, and his view ed at the bar dinner in New York, on the same subject, not many months since, is tolerably wide. We quote paragraphs from both speeches.

From the New Orleans speech:—
And again, I am of epinion, that if you maintain now had again, I am of epinion, that if

From the New Orleans speech:—
And again I am of epains that if you maintain now
he principle of non-interference and a national protost
gainet the principle of interference, and your protost
will be disregarded, then you will be entangled in difficulties, and even in war. But not quite on the contrary—
rour protest will not entangle you in any difficulties—inrolve you in no war. But if you do not protost, then you
will certainly be led into difficulties, and have a war.

I am the New York here there are not be.

volve you in no war. But if you do not protest, then you will certainly be led into difficulties, and have a war.

It is not I have be a like a vec (the timed states) make such a declaration of non-admission of the interference of Russia in Hungary (because that is the practical meaning of the word I will not deny.) and Russia will not respect our declaration, then we might have to go to war." And there is the rub. (Laughter.) Well, I am not the man to decline the consequences of my principles. (Great laughter and appliance.) I will not steal into your sympathy by slippery evasion. Yes, gentlemen. I consess the hald Russia not respect such a declaration of your country, then you are obliged—literally obliged—to go to war; or che be prepared to be degraded before mankind from your dignity. (Applause.) Yes, I confess that would be the case.

Which, are we to believe, Kossuth in New Orleans, or Kossuth in New York! He tells us in New Orleans that if we "do not protest" we will "have a war." He tells us in New York, that if we do protest, and Russia does "not respect such a declaration," we will be "literally obliged to go to war" or else "be degraded before mankind" from our national dignity. Further, in the New York speech, he admits that he is an intervention man, in the language cited, as follows:—"Well, if we (the United States) make such a declaration of non-admission of the interference of Russia in Hungary (occause that is the practical meaning of the word, I will not deny) and Russia will not respect it," etc., etc. In New Orleans he says he is "mortally of posed" to the principle of intervention! Now, which speech is correct! Kossuth in New Orleans repudiates Kossuth in New York. Which is right! Which is to be depended upon? "We pause for a reply."

The military pertion of the argument hardly needs reference to. Should the despots of Europe combine in the manner indicated, and with such a purpose, the United States and Great Britain will combine in the manner indicated, and with such a purpose, the United States and Great Britain will be necessarily forced into an offensive and defensive alliance. Those two nations could close every hostile port in Europe, in six months, so completely that nothing could get in or out. How then could "omnipotent despotism" establish monarchies in Mexico, in Central and Southern America, and make Cuba a "battery against the mouth of the Mississippi?" Where would the United States be all this time? At the commencement of the Mexican war the government called for fifty thousand volunteers. Five hundred and fifty thousand volunteers—and in a case like the one supposed by Kossuth, one million of fighting men could be concentrated in a few months, long before a hestile armament could cross the ocean. But the idea is so absurd that we will not pursue the subject further. [From the New Orieans True Delta, April 1.]

So long as Kossuth and his doctrines could be made to subserve the cause of Northern fanaticism, or the sufferings of his unfortunate country be turned to political account by certain New York politicians and New York journals, these latter so mannaged matters, so confeanded the real questions at issue with some treasonably atrocious, and others importanted country of disgustingly personal, that it was impossible either to understand Kossuth, his mission, his cause, or the conflicting epinions to which his advent gave rise, and his personal presence lent importance.

vent gave rise, and his personal presence lent im

His appearance before our fellow citizens, and his His appearance before our fellow-citizens, and his personal exposition of the objects he had in view in coming to this country, have done much to disabuse the minds of the most enthusiastically credulous of many errors into which they were led by his reception in New York, and in other periodically insame cities, as well as by his distinguished welcome by the politicians in the federal city, who, with equal patriotism and sincerity, flocked to hail with shouts of joy his advent. It was impossible for any true republican to be entirely unmoved by the arrival of an individual who, whatever might be his private history, his public conduct, or real deserts, had suffered in a sacred cause, and who was, to a certain extent, at least, regarded as a martly to it. We, as warmly and fully as my of our readers, were gratified by the resolution introduced in the Senate of the United States, by the patriot Foote, of Mississippi; and the success of which contributed cet a

little to the ultimate enlargement of the Hungarian and his associates from detention in the fortress of Kutayah. We felt a glow of honest pride, too, on reading the noble sontiments which Kossuth's appearance in this country elicited from the Clays, the Casses, and the Wobsters of the republic; but in the sentiments of the Hungarian orator himself, from the day of his demonstration in the roadstead of Marseilles until this hour, we have seen nothing discreet, politic, wise, or enlightened.

We say it with the deepest regret and the strongest repugnance; but we are compelled to say it, and cannot shrink from it, ungrateful as the duty is to us, that we can see nothing but trouble, mischief, and grave peril to this Union from the propagandist mission of Louis Kossuth. His doctrines are sophistical and one-sided, to an extent that excites our marvel that any one could be misled by them; and they prove, furthermore, either that he is totally unaware that these States have a foreign policy, or thinks it of a consequence too unimportant for his consideration, or the regard of the American people.

Kossuth is guilty of a serious solecism of language

Kossuth is guilty of a serious solecism of language when he represents that a nation has "silently agreed" when it does not openly protest. No such doctrine is recognized by writers on international law, in the sense or in the application to which he

alludes.

The United States, for instance, has solemnly de-clared to Spain, France, England, and the world, that Cuba shall not pass out of the hands of its prethat Cuba shall not pass out of the hands of its present rulers into those of any other European people; that no European nation shall make settlements on any portion of this continent, not at present subject to their control; and that any attempt to establish a monarchy in Mexico, by whatever power, or under whatever auspices undertaken, will be resisted by them. Now, we ask Kossuth to answer whether these nations of Europe, to whom these American declarations specially refer, have "silently agreed," or tacitly admitted the binding force of the said declarations, merely because they have not thought proper openly to traverse them by a protest? No American statesman so thinks, and yet every public man in this country will fight to the death, rather than abate one tittle of the pretensions his government has, with well considered deliberations, set up.

The danger to American institutions from the machinations of Rassia, or other nations, in Mexico,

The danger to American institutions from the machinations of Rassia, or other nations, in Mexico, or elsewhere, is too ridiculous to attract the slightest attention from any intelligent citizen; and the autocrat may send a thousand additional emissaries to our sister republic, to aid the one already there, without creating an anxiety or troubling the slumbers of a single resident between Aroostook and the Rie Grande. The reason of this repose, Kossuth will find in the instructive fact, that Americans are conscious of their national impregnability so long as they pursue their own enlightened domestic policy, and are not led away by entangling alliances with nations with whose domestic affairs or political principles they neither assimilate or fraternize.

[From the New Orleans Crescent, March 31.]

ciples they neither assimilate or fraternize.

[From the New Orleans Crescent, March 31.]
We were one of the thousands who listened to
Kessuth last night. His speech appears in extenso
in our columns, but we sum it up briefly thus:—
That he had ever abused or villified Mr. Clay, was
a slanderous report. (By the way, having no great
faith in the telegraphic reports, we never noticed
this matter in our columns.) He loved and respected Mr. Clay. The publication of the particulars of
his interview with Mr. Clay was a gross, unwarrantable and indelicate violation of the proprieties of
life, of which he (Kossuth) aid not believe that
very statesman had ever approved. (Of this hear. at statesman had ever approved. (Of this her.) He was virtually a "States rights" u

great statesman had ever approved. (Of this hereafter.) He was virtually a "States rights" man; and, therefore, ought to command the special sympathy of the South. He advocated "intervention" only to establish and vindicate the principle of "non-intervention," and not otherwise. Our mere protest would secure this result. If we made no such protest we would condemn ourselves; and then followed a description of how Europe, republican or autocratic, would refuse to wear our cotton, consume our sugar, or eat our corn. In the course of his speech, Mr. Koesuth rather broadly gave folks to understand that if he did not give Mr. Clay some knock-down arguments, it was because that distinguished statesman was too sick to stand up, any how. He had great personal affection for Mr. Clay, and was sorry to see him so sick.

As a public speaker, Kossuth greatly disappointed us. He was a good special pleader—that was all. A popular stump orator, all other things being equal and the prestige of fame waived, would have towered over him in reply. His propositions were taking fallacies; his sentences unfolded distorted truisms. Of the carnestness of the man, of his singleness of purpose, of his enthusiasm of sentiment, there could be no doubt. But the effort at effect was evident; it was the artificial fountain playing, not the mountain spring pouring out its full, clear volume. The report of his mastery of English is a grand mistake. He speaks English well for a foreigner; that is exactly the state of facts. But, speaking literally to the facts, he uses any quantity of false English, bad grandhar, and queerly pronounced words. For instance, good with him is "onlocut," cumity, "enimicity," etc.. But he speaks well for a stranger to cur tongue. We feel convinced he is no orator, itsh, bad gramfiar, and queerly pronounced words, for instance, good with him is "onloot," camity, "enimicity," etc. But he speaks well for a stranger to our tongue. We feel convinced he is no orator, in the paper sense of the term; but an admit writer and a most plausible self-vindicator. We were particularly struck with his skifful re-statements that he was a "poor exile," "a poor, unfortunate exile," "a miserable exile," etc. We reserve our comments on the matter of his speech. Throughout he read his speech from a manuscript.

his speech from a manuscript.
[From the same paper April 1.]
But intervention for the sake of non-intervention!
What is this? How are we to understand when and on for non-intervention is required of us? The large majority of nations have alliances offensive and defensive. Such alliances have existed in all the history of the world. If we assume the Kossuth principle of intervention for non-intervention, we must constitute ourselves the judges and the regulators of every alliance, offensive and defensive, made by any nation on the face of judges and the regulators of every alliance, ollensive and defensive, made by any nation on the face of the globe. If we are so to constitute ourselves, our mission spreads out before us like a vast and shore-less sea. Once embarked upon it, we know not when we shall again anchor in our home harbors; when we shall cease to pursue our grande against. een errors as we may have consuded ex-

government in the world. A wrong or a crime in Hungary is neither less nor greater, socially or morally, than a wrong in Japan, China, Ireland, France, Russia, Patagonia, Chile, Ausstria, Spain, Portugal, or Turkey. A man's a man the world over. One nation has the same individuality of rights as any other. Now, if he demonstrated to us that any nation or race is grievously oppressed, and if we should then Now, if he demonstrated to us that any nation or race is grievously oppressed, and if we should then be called upon to interfere in behalf of that nation, why should any one argue a special preference over all other oppressed nations in its behalf? Why should we mix ourselves up (and we ask the question most emphatically) in the jealousies of rival races? If Hungary be oppressed, is not ireland also oppressed? Does not the wail of misery rise from, does not the gloom of misortune darken, does not the splendid misery of a provincial government sit heavily upon unfortunate Ireland? Are there not dead ashes upon the hearths, are there not rotting harvests in the fields, are there not wailing and mourning among the daughters and sons of Ireland? As a nation, what do we owe Hungary! Nothing. What do we owe Ireland? A thousand soldiers of our revolutionary battles, the builders of our turnpikes, our railreads, and our canals. If we intervene, let us intervene for Ireland first, and replace her high and honored in the pyramid of historic nations. and honored in the pyramid of historic nations

Kossuth at Vicksburg.

(Frem the Yazoo City Whig. March 26.).

The ex-Governor of Hungary was in Vicksburg last Monday, but he seems to have excited no favore. Indeed, we are afraid the Vicksburgers are very phlegmatic, unimpressible sort of people. Nobody seems to wake them up. Kate Hayes failed, and Kossuth was nobody among them. Our friend, Mr. Arthur, is a perfect giant killer among celebrities. His cold way of speaking of big folks is really appalling to lions. Speaking of M. Kossuth, he says:—There was but little interest manifested on his arrival, and no large assemblage or formal reception. He remained in our city until half-past two o'clock yesterday, and left on the ears for Jackson. During the forenosm of yesterday quite a number of persons—many of whom were and left on the ears for Jackson. During the forenosn of yesterday quite a number of persons—many of whom were prompted by mere curiosity—called at the Washington Hotel to get a glimpse of one who has caused such a commotion in our land within the last few months. We carn that Hungarian bonds were in the market yesterday, and a few quite active in endeavoring to dispose of them; but we have not heard that they met with success. When Kossuth left the hotel for the depot, the crowd about the hotel was not very much larger than usual after dinner, and there was no public demonstration in his favor, or display of enthusiasm. We learn that he will remain in Jackson until Wednesday or Thursday, and return here on his way to New Orleans.

Won't "our courtly Mayor" invite the illustrious Magyar here. We will be more courteous and get up some sort of a show for him.

Naval Surgeons.

Naval Surgeons.

The Board of Naval Surgeons, recently convened at the Naval Asylum. Philadelphia, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons, have reported the following duly qualified for promotion, viz:—Washington Sherman, of the date of 1845, to take rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon William A. Harris. Randelph F. Mason, of the date of 1846, to take rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry O. Mayo; and John Rudenstein, of the date of 1846, to take rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Randelph F. Mason. The Assistant Surgeons of the date of 1847, who have passed, to take effect from the 20th of April. 1852 will rank in the following order, viz:—No. 1. Edward R. Squibb; No. 2. Robert J. Farquharson; No. 3. Philip Landele; No. 4. James F. Harrison; No. 5. James S. Gülam; No. 6. J. W. B. Greenhow.

NAY DETARMENT, April 5, 1852.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT NASHUA.-We learn from Nashua that a dreadful accident occurred there yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. While baptismal services were being performed at the river, in the village, many spectators being gathered around, a platform or staging, on and under which many were standing, suddenly gave way. A lad named Fletcher, who was under the platform, was killed; a man named White was badly hurt; and several clere had imbe broken &c. Further particulars we have get ingreed.—Lowell Courier, bth inst.

The Proposed Reconnaissance of the Seas around China and Japan.

The following document was communicated to the Senate by the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of that body:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1852.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Senate's resolution, adopted on the 22d ultimo, calling upon "the Secretary of the Navy" to "communicate to the Senate his opinion of the expediency of a reconnaissance of the routes of navigation in the Northern seas, and in the China and Japan seas, and whether any vessel belonging to the service can be used for that purpose; and, also, what would be the expense of such a reconnaissance." So far as regards the expediency of the reconnaissance referred to in the resolution, I find that the files of this Department contain a carefully prepared discussion of the subject, by the Superintendent of the National Observatory, of the date of December 3d, 1851—confined, however, to the value and importance of the whale fishery in the Anadir, Ochotsk, and Arctic seas, as the whaling grounds in the regions about Behring's Straits are called, from which I beg leave to furnish the following extracts:—

"In the summer of 1848, Capt. Roys, of the whale

from which I beg leave to furnish the following extracts:—

"In the summer of 1843, Capt. Roys, of the whale ship Superior, penetrated the Arctic ocean, through Behring's Straits, and encountered in his adventurous pursuit all the dangers of an unknown and Polar sea. He was successful in his enterprise, filling his ship with oil in a few weeks. Influenced by the report which he brought back, as to the abundance of whales, owners in the United States fitted out a large fleet for those grounds, and in 1849, Capt. Roys was followed by 154 sail of whale ships, each vessel (said to be) worth on the average, with her outlit, \$30,000, and manned by thirty able-bodied scamen each. This fleet took that season 206,850 barrels whale oil, and 2.481,600 pounds of bone. In the summer of 1850, there went up a whaling fleet of one hundred and forty-four American vessels, manned as above, and of a like average value. This fleet, in the course of the few weeks left for their pursuits in those inhospitable regions, took 243,630 barrels whale oil, and 3,654,000 pounds of bone. In the current year (1851) there went up a whale of the property of the course of the few weeks left for their pursuits in those inhospitable regions, took 243,630 barrels whale oil, and 3,654,000 pounds of bone. In the current year (1851) there went up a proper of the property of the property of the current year (1851) there were the property of the property of the property of the current year (1851) there were the property of the property pounds of bone. In the current year (1851) there went up a flect of about one hundred and forty-five American vessels; but their returns have not been received; partial accounts of wreck and disaster only have reached us. They are startling. The lives and property at stake there for the two years for which we have complete returns may be thus stated:—

849-Number of American seamen. Value of ships and outfits. \$4 650,000
Value of oil taken. 2606,510
Value of bene. 814,112 1850—Number of American seamen. 4,320 Value of ships and outlits. \$4,320,000 Value of ell taken. 3,761,201 Value bone. 4. 1,260,630 \$8,070,622 \$9,341,831 Total ships in two years..... 

prevented the exposure to the ice which induced the loss. All our commerce with what is called "the East," is not so valuable as this was for 1849 and 1850. We see by the above statistics that in these two years more American seamen were engaged in that small district of ocean than are employed in our whole navy, at any one time; that in these two years these hardy mariners fished up from the bottom of the sea, and by their own energy, created and added to the national wealth the value of more than eight millions of dollars. And we moreover see that, owing to the dangers of the land and ice, the hidden rock and unknown shoals, that one vessel in every twenty that went therein during the sumin every twenty that went therein during the sum-mer of 1851 has been left behind a total wreck, and that the lives of their crows, or of not less than one man for every twenty engaged in that business, have that the lives of their crews, or of not less than one man for every twenty engaged in that business, have been put in jeopardy, mostly for the want of proper charts. No protection that our squadrons can at this mement give to our commerce with any of the states of Christendom can compare with that which a good chart of that part of the ocean would afford to this nursery of American seamen, and to this branch of national industry. I learn that in latitude 64 15 N., longitude 178 W., Capt. Middleton, of the bark Tenedoz, of New London, discovered a sheal having only eight feet water on it, and which was two acres in extent. That the ship Ajax, of Havre, was lost on a rock south of the isle of St. Lawrence, ten miles from land. That 'the entire fleet of whalemen in the Arctic ocean complain much that charts are wrong. That the coast is badly explored, but little known, '&c. That 'several of our vessels have been near being wrecked by mexpectedly making land-or rocks under the bows at night.' That they have found in the Arctic circle low sand-spits, extending five or six miles out. That also 'in Ochotsk sea there are hidden dangers.' That the 'Houqua, in 1851, was totally wrecked on a sucken rock in that sea.' 'I am also informed that the Indians are very friendly; that they wanted to trade; that the whalemen frequently went on shore,' &c. That 'Captain Taylor herought specimens of ores of metals from the Arctic frequently went on shore,' &c. That 'Captain Taylor herought specimens of ores of metals from the Arctic quently went on shore, &c. That 'Captain Taylor brought specimens of ores of metals from the Arctic shore;' that 'he obtained information from the natives of the existence of gold among them, as alse iron; that when shown implements of various kinds, they gave him to understand, 'plenty in the mountains.' Such also was the case with gold; they knew the metal, and pointed as such existing among them."

they knew the meeting ing among them."

With these facts before the Department, I have no hesitation in expressing an opinion favorable to the machine suggested in the resolution, nor in recommend survey as will With these facts before the Department, I have no hesitation in expressing an opinion favorable to the backarie suggest of hithe residue on, nor in recommending such a recommaissance and survey as will establish accurately the positions of the prominent capes, bays, headlands, and harbors. To fix the positions of the recks and shoals that endanger the navigation there, and to examine the Fox or Aleutian-Islands, would be the work of two or three properly appointed vessels only for a short time. When the season is closed for these latitudes, the same vessels could be most beneficially employed in an examination of the seas of China and Japan, and the regions thereabout, whose hydrography is so defective, and an accurate knowledge of which is becoming every day of more and more importance. In reply to the latter clause of the resolution, viz:"whether any vessels belonging to the service can be used for that purpose, and also what would be the expense of such a recommaissance," I respectfully state that this Department has not at its command the vessels necessary for the contemplated service, unless by reducing the number of our vessels attached to squadrons on foreign service, which I by no means recommend. I am of opinion that the necessary vessels can be built at our navy yards, or purchased for a sum not exceeding \$125,000, and that no additional appropriation, beyond that sum, need be made. The wear and tear of the vessels, the pay of the officers and crews, stores, provisions, instruments, &c., can be provided for out of current appropriations. The accompanying report from the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and papers prepared by Commander Ringgold and Lieutenants Maury and Page, are respectfully, your best the part of the contemplate of the subject.

ect.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your biedient servant, Will. A. Graham, Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate.

Marine Affairs.

For LIVERFOOL.-The Royal Mail steamship Europs oft at noon on Wednesday, for Liverpool, with sixty assengers.

British Steam Vessels.—From a return to the House of Commons, just issued, it appears that last year there were 1.065 voyages made by British steam vessels from France. The tonnage was 285,599. From Holland 884 voyages, of 224,020 tonnage; and from Belgium 321 voyages, and the tonnage was 69,311. Foreign steam vessels entered the ports of the United Kingdom from Prance two voyages, with a tonnage of 149; from Holland 136 voyages were made, and the tonnage; and from Belgium 88 voyages were made, and the tonnage was 22,151.

Launchied—At Mattapoisett, 5th inst., by Mr. Wilson Earstow, a fine bark of 282 tons, owned by Mr. Win. Watkins, of New Bedford, intended for a Pacific sperm whaler, and to be commanded by Capt. John S. Deblois. A new ship of 513 tons was launched at Bath. 5th inst., from the yard of Mr. Stephen Larrabee. She is owned by Messrs. L. and J. H. Allen & Co.

The splendid ship Hypogrific, belonging to Captain C. Hall and others, was launched on 5th instant, in fine style, from the yard of the Messrs. Shiveriek, in Dennis. She is raid to be a model ship, and does great credit to both architect and builder. BRITISH STEAM VESSELS .- From a return to the House

Naval Intelligence.

Naval Intelligence.

Naval Irems.—Orders have been received at the Gosport Navy Yard to fit out the United States ship St. Louisimmediately. Commander R. B. Cunningham has been ordered to the command of the United States sloop-of-war Levant. Commander Andrew Harwood has received orders to command the United States sloop-of-war St. Louis. Lieutenant Richard L. Page is to command the United States brig Perry. Lieutenant John Guthrie has received orders to report for duty on board the brig Perry. Lieutenant Edward Winder reported Thursday for duty on board the Pennsylvania, and Passed Midshipman Stevens as Master. Surgeon McLeod has been detached from the United States sloop-of-war Albany, and ordered to the Navai-Hospital, Pensacola, and Surgeon Vanhorn to the Albany.—Norfolk Herald, April 5.

THE CASTLETON BAR. - Mr. Payne's dredging The Castleton Dark.—Mr. Payne's greeging machine commenced operations at the newly-formed bat at Castleton this morning; and in a week or ten days will secure a safe channel. To render the improvement, what it should be, however, will require a month's labor and a large expenditure.—Alleny Econog Journal, 6.